-continued

```
                                                    searchpage.file.date
            If search engine.lists index time
              last index date time +=
                                                                lookup.time
            End if
            Exit For [each phrase in file]
          End if
        End While
      End For
    End if
    If last index date time!= not found
      Translate last index date time to server time
    End if
    return last index date time
  Else
    If file.date and time last registered is set
        return file.date and time last registered +
                                                search engine.index time
    End If
    return not found
  End If
End GetIndexDateTime(search engine, file)
On WillBeIndexed(file, search engine, last index date time)
  If file.date and time last registered is set
    If last index date time > file.date and time last
                                                              registered
      return false
    End if
    predicted index date time = file.date and
                        time last registered + search engine.index time
    return (predicted index date time > today now)
  Else
    return false
  End If
End
On ShouldBeRegistered(file, search engine)
  If search engine supports ROBOTS tag
    If file contains ROBOTS tag
      return !(ROBOTS tag contains NOINDEX)
    End If
  End if
  If search engine supports robots.txt file
    If site has robots.txt file
      return !(file excluded by robots.txt)
    End if
  End if
  return search engine.register by default
End ShouldBeRegistered(file, search engine)
on AddReport(descriptive text, file)
  set report = report + file + descriptive text
end
```

Additionally, proxy files could be used in place of any other files. This could be achieved simply by extending the FILE RECORD with a proxy filename, as follows:

Field	Type	Format	Description
Proxy	String	None	The location of the proxy for the file

Whenever the process registers a resource with the search engine, it could deliver the proxy to the search engine in place of the resource itself. The format of the proxy file could be plain text, or HTML to allow current indexing techniques to continue to work. The format of the proxy file could also be any other markup language, for instance XML. The principle remains the same a text file is used in place of any other file or set of files. This method will allow, for example, Java, embedded objects, graphics, frames, and other file formats to be indexed.

Spamming is a potential problem when using proxy files. The idea of the proxy file is that the search engine uses it to create an index, but the search engine user links to the real file in response to a search query. Clearly, if the contents of the proxy file and the real file do not match, the user will not get what they are expecting. For example, a rogue site owner may set up the proxy file to catch a lot of queries about sex (the most searched for term on the Internet), when in fact their page is trying to persuade you to join their online gambling syndicate.

Spamming will only occur when there is a breakdown of trust between the site owner and search engine owner. The site owners could sign an online contract to guarantee that they will not spam. By signing the contract, they are provided with the embodiment of the process in order to register and maintain their registration with the search engine. If, through spamming, the contract is broken, the search engine can discontinue listing pages temporarily or permanently for the web site in question. It may also be able to take legal action. There are also programmable and scalable methods of defeating spamming—they are irrelevant to this discussion.

It is important to emphasize that web site owners do not have to use the tools provided for their sites to be registered. The search engine can still spider sites whose owners do not use the tools provided, in the same way as conventional search engines spider sites. For sites that are deemed appropriate, the search engine can even set up a surrogate server to implement the present invention on behalf of a non-participating site owner. The present invention is not limited in its application to the details of the particular arrangement shown, since the invention is capable of other embodiments. Also, the terminology used herein is for the purpose of description and not of limitation.

I claim:

1. A method to update an internet search engine database with current content from a web site, comprising the step of:

creating and modifying a database of a web site wherein said website database contains content capable of being indexed by an internet search engine;

identifying, using said web site database, new, deleted, unmodified or modified content;

transmitting to said internet search engine a set of indices, wherein said set of indices comprises said new, deleted, [unmodified] or modified database content;

opening, by a user, a form on a computer to enable or disable internet search engines to be updated with information;

enabling or disabling, by said user, the appropriate internet search engines on said form;

submitting, by said user, said information to a script;

parsing, through the use of said script, said information from said form; and

updating, through the use of said script, said database of search engine.

2. The method of claim **1**, wherein said web site database further comprises a database having one record per resource indexed on said web site.

3. The method of claim **2**, wherein said one record contains fields including:

a. search engines by which the owner of the web site would like the page to be indexed,

b. a date and time of the last index by search engine,

c. a date and time a page was last modified according to the local indexing engine, and

d. flags to indicate whether a specific resource requires updating, inclusion or removal from a particular search engine database.